

Honolulu Gazette

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, MARCH 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2200

VOL. XXXVI. No. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKEN, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, P. O. Box No. 100, 1 King and Queen Sts.

H. J. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. SCHAFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LOWERS & COOKS.—Robert Lowers, P. J. Lowers, C. M. Cooks—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials, Offices, 111 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 111 King St., Tel. 118. Supply, packing and shipping of all kinds of goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Cor. Front and Allen Sts.; Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacture of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Islands ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE—Honolulu, February 28, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid

Merchantile Co. 1,000,000 100

Sugar.

Ewa 1,000,000 20

Hawaii 1,000,000 100

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000,000 20 41 1/2

Honolulu 700,000 100 165 175

Honolulu 2,000,000 100

Hauku 1,000,000 100

Hauku 1,000,000 20

Kaneoche 1,000,000 50 131 1/2

Kaneoche 1,000,000 50 142 15

Kiholo 100,000 100

Kiholo 100,000 100

Kona Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100

McBryde & Co. 1,000,000 100

McBryde & Co. 1,000,000 20

MUST ACT SOON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special to the *Journal and Advertiser* from London says:

Ambassador Choate has received instructions from Washington to impress upon the British Government the necessity for immediate action upon the Hay-Pauncefort treaty.

Mr. Choate will call upon Lord Lansdowne and tell him the United States expects a decision on the treaty before March 4.

Mr. Choate has been informed officially of the disposition of the United States Senate to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and pass the Nicaragua canal bill if the pending treaty is not accepted. And he will tell the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs just what the situation in the Senate is.

He has received no intimation of any sort from the British Government as to what its decision will be, but there is good reason for saying that England is inclined to temporize, feeling that by delay and perhaps by alternative suggestions she may obtain some modification of the terms of the treaty itself or some set-off against what she considers her concessions.

Ambassador Choate's instructions from Washington are imperative and he will make Lord Lansdowne realize that whatever he intends to do must be done quickly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—If Secretary Hay has communicated to Ambassador Choate any probable action of the Senate on the Nicaragua matter it is in private letters, for the executive department may not know officially of matters pending in the legislative department.

State department officials will not discuss the instructions sent to Mr. Choate.

MISSIONARY DID NOT LOOT

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Board, has received a letter from Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., of Peoria, written December 27, before any intimation had reached him of the criticisms which have arisen in the United States concerning the alleged looting and securing excessive indemnities for the Chinese Christians, and funds for himself and for the treasury of the American Board. His letter shows that no funds have been secured for Chinese Christians who have been injured in person and property. Dr. Ament says:

"After a month of very hard work in our department I am glad that I report progress to you. I visited (beginning on the south) Wen-Ab, Fao Ting, Hsien, Pao-Chou, Ping-Ting, Cho-Chou, Liang-Hsiang, and on the east Shuh-Li. I found the officials in all these places exceedingly friendly and anxious to settle the affairs of the converts, recognizing the right and need of such claims. I have made no use of foreign soldiers, and brought no external pressure to bear, relying in all cases upon the justice of our claims. Mr. Conger has supported us in the measures and methods taken, though the military people have not failed to make their criticisms. The survivors in all our country stations have been reinstated in their villages, with some money in hand and a promise of houses restored next spring. Over and above restoration for the converts, we have gathered in a fund for the support of widows and orphans who have no home and no one to look after them. While our own church is thus fairly well provided for, our poor people in Kalgan and Shan-Si are suffering for the necessities of life. We have sent 200 taels to the Kalgan people, but have heard nothing from Shan-Si. Instead of a famine in Pei-king, as many predicted this winter, supplies have come to the city in unusual quantities and the city was never better provided for than at present. By means of the army thousands of people found employment who would otherwise remain idle."

The Russian Reprisals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Finance Minister, M. Dewitte, has proved his ability to hit quick and hard. He was evidently prepared for reprisals before Secretary Gage took final action. M. Dewitte sent to the Senate Wednesday for publication an ordinance levying 30 per cent increased duty on the most important American imports into Russia. The ordinance was published today in the Official Messenger and becomes effective March 1.

This action is greatly regretted in American circles and Americans anticipate much harm therefrom. Well-informed Americans do not believe the Supreme Court will sustain the claim that Russia pays a bounty on sugar, directly or indirectly, and regard the action taken as hasty, though not unexpected. It is believed that little harm would have resulted in Russian interests if the action of the court had been awaited.

New Sugar Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Post today says: Chicago capitalists have organized a \$1,000,000 corporation known as the Central Sugar Company, to compete with the American trust in the home supply. Contracts have already been closed for the erection of a beet-sugar factory at Shelby, Ind. Ten thousand acres of land have been purchased and switches are being put in by the railroads. The factory will be ready in time for this year's crop. It will be able to produce 150,000 pounds of sugar daily, employing from 200 to 400 men.

The Spanish Crisis.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Liberal today publishes a statement made by Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, who said Senor Gómez, the Conservative leader, cannot solve the crisis and his advent to power would only create trouble. The best solution, according to Senor Sagasta, is the retention of General Ascaso as Premier, as he can count on the support of the monarchists.

The question of the religious orders in Spain can, Senor Sagasta says, be solved without drastic measures.

King Alexander Mad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A cable to the *Journal from Vienna* says: King Alexander of Servia is reported to be a raving lunatic. His madness, it is said, results

from a nervous disorder which he inherited and which has developed slowly into total madness.

The body of ex-King Milan arrived at Karlowitz, South Hungary, today, and was removed from there on a gun carriage, escorted by troops, to the Kraszna Monastery, where the burial took place.

Perils of the Rail.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Feb. 17.—Six persons were killed and six seriously injured by the wrecking at 5:30 o'clock this morning, at a point twenty-seven miles west of here, of the San Francisco east-bound limited, which plunged at full speed into a chasm cut in a deep hill by a cloudburst.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Bissinger and Clinton R. Coulter of San Francisco, Fireman D. L. Whittaker of Wadsworth, Nev., and two tramps were killed outright, and Miss Elsie Bissinger and Postal Clerk James C. Cavin of San Francisco, Postal Clerk Charles A. Schuyler of Oakland, Engineer George Abbott of Winnemucca, Nev., and conductor H. G. Markle and Brakeman J. J. Reeve of Ogden, Utah, were seriously injured.

DE WET IS HARD PRESSED

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from De Aar, dated February 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of General De Wet. The correspondent says: "De Wet's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted."

Other South African dispatches report that several columns are pursuing General De Wet, whose exact whereabouts, however, is not indicated.

The *Times* correspondent at De Aar confirms the report that De Wet's commando is "extremely exhausted" and harassed on all sides. He adds: "Unfortunately the heavy rains have handicapped the movement of British troops from the north. The country is reduced to a swamp. The rise of the Orange river behind the Boers, which ought to have been an advantage, has only prevented the co-operation of General Bruce Hamilton's column on the enemy's rear. The invaders get sympathy, but few recruits, except mere youths. They are mainly armed with Lee-Metfords."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, telegraphing from Pretoria to the War Office under date of February 18, says:

"De Wet is reported still moving north and now is west of Hopetown. He probably will double back to the southwest. The troops are prepared for this."

A train was derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg this morning but the Boers were driven off before they secured much.

A REVOLT IN THE TORY PARTY

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first division of the first Parliament of King Edward VII, which took place yesterday, resulted in cutting down to forty-five the Government's normal majority of 130. The interest caused by this unexpected event was heightened by Winston Churchill's first speech at Westminster and Chamberlain's heated defense of his own policy.

The extraordinary slowness of the majority of this strongest British Government of modern times was the result of Lord Cranborne's refusal to answer questions relating to the Government's foreign policy without previous notice from the questioners. John Dillon seized the opportunity, and, in spite of an unusually large attendance, almost placed the Conservative party in "Queen street."

The refusal of Lord Cranborne, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to answer questions concerning which notice had not previously been given gave John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, the chance to move an adjournment of the House in order to debate the subject. Dillon declared that the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office had been muzzled.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The revolt of the "Tories" as the *Daily Graphic* calls it, is believed to have been more serious than was revealed by the figures of the division. Several Conservatives asserted afterward, that they were sorely tempted to vote against the Government but held back owing to feelings of loyalty to the Ministry.

The same article quotes the editorials in the Government papers this morning as defending the Cabinet. The Liberal journals, however, are jubilant over the discomfiture of the Government and do not conceal the fact that resentment against the predominance of the Civil family in the Cabinet has much to do with it.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The members of the Cabinet and leaders of the opposition met at the Foreign Office this afternoon to discuss the civil list. Lord Salisbury being desirous of communicating the Government's proposals to Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and other Liberals, so that when the question is introduced the debate will not be unduly prolonged. Another joint meeting will be held to further consider the matter.

NATURE'S PROVISION FOR MAN.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy, or regain lost health, is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy taken direct from nature's untiring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It cures, but the disease, finds the cause of it; slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitated, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or over-active; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive. You must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobson Drug Company, agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedy.

Victims of a Fire.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—The search for bodies in the ruins of the old Jacobson's packing house, on Canal street, which was burned shortly after midnight, was continued for hours after the flames were extinguished, resulting in the definite knowledge that the four men, whose mangled bodies were pulled from under the debris of the fallen wall while the fire was in progress, were the only victims.

CHINESE ROW.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the general under his supervision, notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days. Today General Chaffee and General Veyron, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to General Chaffee, Count von Waldersee says: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace and also circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west."

It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count von Waldersee's plans contemplate offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that in view of his recent illness General Gaselee will inform Count von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event it will be offered to General Veyron, provided the French fall in with the arrangement which Count von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to General Veyron would have the effect it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans, because it would be a demonstration of Count von Waldersee's confidence in the military ability of the French contingent.

For long an announcement is expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Singan-fu. The foreign envoys believe its object to be to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought that when it becomes known that the expedition has started the imperial court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note.

The military are much elated at the prospect of active service. Many believe the Chinese army will strive to the utmost to protect the province of Shensi against invasion.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Peking says Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition to Sian-fu will comprise 15,000 British, French and Italian. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the Emperor on his way back to Peking. It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse-kiang valley.

PRESIDENT'S STAND.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special to the *Sun* from Washington says: The President has decided to take a determined stand against the expedition which Field Marshal von Waldersee is organizing to clear out the Chinese imperial troops in Chih-li province, in which Peking is situated. It is the opinion of this Government the plans of Count von Waldersee, if carried out, will cause another crisis in the relations of China and the powers and perhaps bring on a general war, which will result in the dissolution of the Empire and its division among the nations that favor that course.

MORE ASSURANCES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas agency dispatch from Peking says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agreed to inflict the punishment demands.

A Cabinet council was held at the Elysee Palace today. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was still indisposed and was absent. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, announced that the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, had notified the Chinese Government of the early return of the French agents to Mong Tse and Yun Lan and demanded that the viceroy of Yun Nan send a high mandarin to receive them and express regrets for past events. The Chinese Government, the Minister adds, has just replied that a

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first class mandarin would be sent to give satisfaction.

AMERICA'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—During the Cabinet meeting today a cablegram from Minister Conger was submitted referring to the proposed military expedition in China, under command of Count von Waldersee. It disclosed the fact that our Minister has protested to the Minister's council against hostile movements of this character, but that his protest has failed to receive consideration, the other foreign Ministers taking the ground that they had no authority to influence military operations one way or the other.

CONSUL HAY MAKES A RECORD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Consul Hay scored a distinct diplomatic success at Pretoria before leaving there. Lord Kitchener had issued a proclamation at Johannesburg which, while allowing the English and Dutch to buy food from the Government stores, prohibited this privilege to foreigners. There is no food in shops and it is difficult to obtain food in any direction, so it looked like starvation for the 8,000 foreigners on the Rand. The Consular Corps at Johannesburg exhausted all their resources without avail, and at last dispatched Mr. Gordon, the American Consular agent, to Pretoria to enlist the help of the Consul. Mr. Hay, hearing that Lord Kitchener was about to leave town, went to him immediately without consulting with his colleagues, laid the matter before him and succeeded in getting an order to the Military Governor at Johannesburg to allow not only Americans but all foreigners to obtain food at the Government stores on certificates from their representatives.

W.H. DODD & CO.

W.H. DODD & CO., LTD., Importers of

LOOK FOR FIGHT.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample to agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
49-45 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

COPIES OF BILLS.

UNITED STATES Senate Bill 522, relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency, introduced into the Upper House of Congress by Senator Foraker of Ohio February 1, 1901, passed by that body on February 14, and which met an ignominious defeat in the Lower House by reason of the inability of Delegate Robert Wilcox to speak intelligently upon it, was received yesterday by Secretary of the Territory Cooper.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Again on February 11 the bill was reported to the Senate with an amendment. Mr. Cooper says an error has crept into the discussion upon the bill in the House, as it was continually referred to as a "redemption" of the Hawaiian coinage, whereas it was in fact a substitution.

It was stated in the bill that the silver which was coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the coins are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be coined in the mints as United States coins.

When such coins have been received by either Government in sums not less than \$500 they shall be deposited in the mint at San Francisco and shall be reminted in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. It is provided in the bill that the superintendent of the mint shall pay for such coins, at their face value, in the proper agent of the Government depositing the same, the sum so deposited in standard silver coins of the United States. The Governments of Hawaii and the United States are to share equally the expense of transmitting the coins to and from the United States.

A further provision is made that the Hawaiian coins shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, until January 1, 1903, and not afterwards. Silver certificates heretofore issued by the Hawaiian Government are to be redeemed by the Territorial Government on or before January 1, 1904, and after that date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same.

King Going to Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—King Edward will start for Germany on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, Saturday evening. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

Denise London Fog.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeding all traffic and causing a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear-end collision on the underground railroad, as the result of which half a dozen persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The King and Queen will remain in London until the end of the week, when they will again spend Sunday in the country, either at Windsor or at Sandringham. London has become once more the chief social residence, with the sovereign close at hand, where his Ministers can consult with him this week.

Weekly visits are in order for Windsor. The transition means much to tradesmen of the West End, for they perceive in it a promise of potency for a long and prosperous season. The King has settled down to his work and is thoroughly interested in it. Those who know him well assert that the business of state will not be neglected by him, and that it will tend to lengthen rather than to shorten his life. Queen Alexandra was greatly depressed when the rains opened and was not disposed to take part in social functions, but the King has insisted upon making her a prominent figure at Westminster, and has even created a precedent for equality of rank and distinction when the College of Herds raised objections. The Queen's interest in affairs of state has been stimulated, and the King is making full use of her popularity as his strongest resource, and the court, instead of being conducted by the Prince of Wales' set, will be strongly influenced by the Queen's will and taste. This is the judgment of those in daily contact with the sovereign, and it is a good augury for the new reign.

The last clause gives Collector of Customs Stackable the authority he desired in the disposition of all money received by his office.

The sum of \$257,300 is in the appropriation bill for the benefit of the Naval Station. House Bill 1705, introduced into the Senate January 24, 1901, has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and on February 7 was reported by Mr. Hale with an amendment. Under the heading, "Depot for Coal," "to acquire land for the Naval Station and harbor and channel defenses at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii," \$150,000.

Under the caption, "Naval Station, Hawaii—machine shop, \$50,000; smithy and foundry, \$25,000; commandant's house and stables, \$15,000; extending office building, \$3,000; cottage for watchman, \$2,500; grading and fencing, \$10,000; 10-ton wharf crane, \$300; water pipe system, \$1,000 in the Naval Station, Hawaii; a total of \$107,300."

UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED.

H. C. Bullis of Astbury Park, N. J., after having endured imprisonment for more than five months in Maracaibo, Venezuela, has returned home to press a claim for \$60,000 damages through the United States Government against the South American republic.

Mr. Bullis was appointed mechanical and electrical engineer of the Maracaibo Electric Light Company two years ago. In a political uprising he was compelled to climb a telegraph pole and seek protection under an American flag, which he tied to the pole.

The police last August found a quantity of ammunition in the electric plant with which Mr. Bullis was connected and he was arrested, charged, as he supposed, with being in league with the revolutionists. He declared his innocence, but repeated appeals to the American consul were unanswered. The authorities, thinking he had no friends, caused his removal to a military prison, where he was kept five months incommunicado. Mr. Bullis smuggled a letter to the American Minister in Caracas, and twenty-four hours afterward the Venezuelan Government complied with his peremptory demand for his release.

WEALTH AND HUMANITY.

Some More of Abram S. Hewitt's Strong Sociological Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—In opening

the National Exhibition of Children's Work, which will continue in this city throughout the week, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, taking as his text, "Give the Child a Chance," said:

"Children rest on the conscience of society. Unless provision is made for every child to breathe fresh air, humanity itself is a failure. You who know New York know that the chances of New York children for the last fifteen years have not improved, in spite of all the schools and benevolent institutions that have been established.

"If it takes every penny of taxation to do it, it should be done. And till it is done, every rich man should feel it is robbing humanity. I have said, and I repeat, that the production of wealth should not go on at the expense of humanity—our class, growing rich and the other miserable. I feel rejoiced at the close of my life to see that some of those who traveled the road with me regard the wealth they have collected as a true fund. They are not

waiting for executors."

135,000 Lobsters Escape.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—There will be a shortage of lobsters in the local market for the next six weeks in consequence of the severe gale which swept up the New England Coast yesterday afternoon. Word was received by the New England Lobster Company this of coffee so low, will certainly ruin all except sugar alone. Much could be said on the subject, but is it wise to try to revive an industry which, as long as labor is so expensive, and the price

ALBERT SUNTER.

JOURNEYING FAR TO SEE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

BOARD THE NIPPON MARU, which sailed for the Orient last night, was the William H. Crocker expedition from the Lick Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra on May 17.

The expedition is in charge of Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine, who has been connected with the Lick Observatory for the past eight years and whose work on comets and with the Crossley reflector is well known. He observed the eclipse of 1888 in Northern California, and was a member of the Crocker eclipse expedition to Georgia last year. Mr. Perrine is accompanied by Ralph H. Curtis, for the past year student assistant of the observatory at Berkeley and now an assistant on the Lick Observatory staff.

Twelve or fifteen assistants are required for the proper manipulation of the instruments. These will be selected from the trained officers in the employ of the Dutch Government in Padang. Their work will be entirely photographic.

The expedition will travel by way of Tokohama, Hongkong, Singapore and Batavia, through the Straits of Sunda to the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, landing at Padang, which they expect to reach about April 19.

Five weeks of extremely hard work will be required after the camp is erected to mount the instruments and make the delicate adjustments so as to be ready for the important six and one-half minutes of eclipse on May 17.

Perhaps the most important work will be the systematic search for the so-called planet Vulcan, between Mercury and the sun. The results by the large cameras at the Georgia eclipse lead to a strong hope that more planets will be discovered at Sumatra. The 40-foot camera, devised by Professor Schaeberle and used in Chile in 1891, and in India and Georgia, is being taken by the expedition.

The plateholder of the camera will be located in a pit twelve feet deep. The two operators manipulating the plates will be inside the camera and will see the image of the corona recording itself on the plate. The lens will be forty feet above the observer.

Two spectrographs are included in the instrumental equipment of the expedition. They are to record the coronal spectrum. This is pre-eminently the eclipse for such studies.

The Sumatra eclipse is the longest observable eclipse for more than half a century. Others nearly a minute longer have actually occurred in this time, but at sea, where scientific instruments could not be mounted.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen in a city of about 25,000 people. It is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalfe. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalfe of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the collector of customs for the District of Hawaii is hereby authorized to deposit all collections made by him in the designated depository of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii."

This last clause gives Collector of Customs Stackable the authority he desired in the disposition of all money received by his office.

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REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific

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"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

BUSINESS.

The showing of various plantations as made elsewhere in these columns, is one that must attract investment. It is a startling revelation to strangers and a surprising one even to local people. Probably no form of agriculture in the world produces so much revenue per acre on a large scale as the Hawaiian sugar business; and for that reason our investing people are either making fortunes every year or, where the plantations are new, have such fortunes in sight a little way ahead.

Just how money is more plentiful than it has been at any time since the era of the speculative boom and the plague, and most of it comes from the plantations or on their account. It is giving new life to every kind of business. Merchants, professional men, tradesmen, dealers in luxuries, transportation lines, manufacturers—all these are thriving. As for the press, the increasing business of Hawaii's favorite newspaper speaks for itself.

But one thing can check this advance in value, this efflorescence of prosperity, and that is some stroke of supreme folly on the part of the Legislature, if that body would tamper with its program and go in for economy and retrenchment every man, woman, and child in Hawaii would be the richer for it.

THE KING'S OATH.

The London Tablet, organ of the Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain and Ireland, points to the curious circumstance that King Edward VII, in the terms of his coronation oath, will be compelled to insult the religious faith of ten millions of his subjects. The oath is an ancient formula, conceived in the days when Englishmen were in dread of the power of Rome, and it contains this clause:

"I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous."

Recited in the presence of the Earl Marshal, himself the chief of the Papal nobility of England, and heard for the first time by the vast majority of English and Irish Catholics and Protestant high ritualists, such an utterance may impart a shock which will be felt at the foundations of the King's personal popularity. Nor will matters be improved any by the further declaration, forced into the mouth of the King, that he will not permit himself to be absolved from his oath by the power and authority of the Pope.

It is an historical circumstance that as lately as 1867 this same oath was imposed upon several high officials of the Crown and that, seventy-five years ago, it was taken by every member of Parliament. The Lords and Commons, however, amended the law, leaving the King alone to take the responsibility of a declaration which, as the Tablet says, "visits an indignity upon an immense body of those who accredit his rule." The Catholic organ suggests that the Conservative party, for its own sake and that of the King, may follow the amending precedent before the time for the coronation arrives.

Speaking of lead pipe cinches there is the one which Plumber Emmeluth has on the Home Rule legislators.

The revolt in the Tory ranks of Parliament may presage a Liberal triumph in the next elections. As the Khaki enthusiasm is over, it might not be difficult, under all the circumstances, for the old Gladstone forces, with Lord Rosebery at their head, to return triumphantly to power.

Scarcely had the Pat Crowe confession story been exposed as a hoax when authentic news came of the actual capture of the man who induced young Cudahy to get into the wagon that carried him to captivity. His identification is said to be perfect. The detective work on this case has been remarkable, part of it consisting in the publication of stories which were designed to make the kidnappers think the detectives were on a false scent and thus tempt them to relax their guard.

Secretary Cooper's relations with the President of the United States are clearly set forth in the Organic Act. He must transmit to the President one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative session, the proceedings having been recorded by himself. He must also transmit to the President a copy of Executive proceedings and he is the agent through whom the official communications of the President to the Territorial Government are made. This renders him in a very broad sense the Hawaiian representative of the Federal Executive and as such he has been compelled to receive a legislative snub.

It is not so much a question whether the Supreme Court of the United States could or could not "try" the Hawaiian Legislature, as the independent phrase it, as it is a question whether Congress will not fit to continue a form of suffrage through which Hawaii is compelled to take a Legislature that ordains, had government. We do not say that the present law-giving body has as yet committed itself to inaction but its program is not encouraging. Should it carry this program out, the implementation of the Home Rule members that they may do their worst and safely challenge the consequence is quite likely to be dispelled in rather summary fashion.

SHOULD PLAGUE BE CURED?

The whole world is beginning to reflect upon the fact that tuberculosis is attaining the proportions of a true plague, and is trying to devise means to check it; but very few people stop to reflect that if a cure is found for all the dreadful maladies that spread down the tendency to over-population, our descendants of a few generations beyond will be plunged into the deepest kind of a struggle to exist.

"Not very long ago at the Academy of Sciences in Brussels, Lieutenant General Brailmont of the Belgian army delivered a lecture upon the increase of the world's population. Many scientists, he said, had studied this problem, and according to the average of their calculations he found that the world doubled her population in forty years. England in fifty-five, Belgium in seventy-nine, Italy in eighty-four, and France in 188. The growth of the American population was not mentioned. 'A time will come,' said General Brailmont, 'when there will be too many men on the globe, and the equilibrium between population and production will be re-established by the disappearance of those for whom there will be no place at the banquet of life. According to statistics most worthy of confidence, the population of the world in 1882 was 1,332,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,480,000,000. That is to say, in eight years it increased by 88,000,000, or more than six per cent. If, calculating upon this basis, we seek the date when the population of the earth will reach twenty thousand millions of inhabitants, or double the number of hectares, we find that the end of our planet measures, we come to the year 2,280. Consequently, according to the General who has just made himself the interpreter of the economists, in 236 years the world will no longer be able to feed its inhabitants."

"To determine the exactness of my calculation," said General Brailmont, "will be necessary to prove that the population will not continue to grow as rapidly as I have supposed."

The statistics show that the population of Europe, during the century just past, increased 144 per cent, and the President of the Congress of Vienna declares that the European population has doubled in seventy years, notwithstanding numerous wars and a constant stream of immigration. At the same time, considering the fact that the earth does not perceptibly increase in size, and that the area of inhabitable land is vastly smaller than the total surface area of the earth, it will not be long before the demand for subsistence must enormously upon the capital stock. From the ten milliards and a half hectares that the land of the earth measures, we must deduct the 300 million regions that are covered with snow, the lands which are rendered unproductive by industries, and the surfaces occupied by houses. After that deduction we find, according to the French tables, scarcely two milliards of hectares of arable land, from which we must also deduct half a milliard hectares for the support of animals. Therefore, as the English geographer, Ravenstein, estimates it, the world will be short of rations in 170 years.

But these estimates of the growth of population do not go far enough. The doctors with their serums are giving plagues no chance; famines are relieved by world-wide charity; the new surgery is reducing the mortality of wars, and wars themselves are becoming of shorter duration and may be, through the agency of peace commissions, suppressed altogether; preachers, doctors and athletic instructors conspire against mortality; now consumption is threatened. If this kind of a thing goes on it will not take anything like 170 years to turn man into a starved, fighting animal.

And yet we shall every measure for the eradication of diseases which kindly nature provides so that the human race may continue to find footing on the earth.

The Grand Jury did not report yesterday and is taking plenty of time to frame its conclusions. What the Jury will have to say on the subjects it was directed to investigate is a matter which causes widespread local interest.

Honolulu will welcome good theatricals and will support them if they are clean. But we are much inclined to think that any company that tries to please the theater-goers of this city with a disreputable French play will miss a fortunate engagement.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The members of both houses are being made the target for many letters. The following is a sample of one directed to Hon. Emmeluth:

Honolulu Feb 28
Dear friend
There is a bill you ought bring before the house—that is not according to the Constitution that is.

The Board of Health should have no authority but see does citizens keep their houses Clean.

And not have every 100 rascals taking bribes from those few mean Bitches or plumer.

3d Then the Magistrates Court should have full power over Small Debts say 100 hundred or say fifty Dollars and no appeal.

As you no that the poor Labour or tradesman Cannot wait for the Swinger.

I got a verdict last November Twelve months ago lost 14 dollars Got nothing Since Yours J. HANLON

Let us hope that the members of the Legislature, in going to Molokai, will, so far as they can, obey the spirit of the rule which forbids the clean to come in touch with the unclean. That rule is essential to the well-being of Hawaii and law-makers should be the last ones to violate it.

Between von Waldersee, who wants to fight and gain glory and spoils, and diplomats who want to avoid another crisis in China, events in the great Mongol Empire are much confused. It might have been better if the allies had established a civil regime at Peking, with a Governor drawn from Switzerland or some other neutral power, and had compelled the military to take a subordinate place. Then there could have been concert of action, but as things are now the most delicate negotiations of the ministers are likely to be interrupted or baffled by some impetuous movement of the troops.

The Legislature has speedily developed a boss in the person of Plumber Emmeluth whose friends are congratulating him on the ease with which he twists the native majority about his fingers. So far he has coaxed, wheedled or bullied the Hawaiian statesmen into adopting every one or nearly every one of his proposals. It is an unexpected change of front in an anti-slave Legislature and it marks Mr. Emmeluth as politician of the most modern school. Considering his past relations to the friends of good government it is not too much to expect that he will do more than any other man to bring the native law-makers around to some policies even though he may seem, at times, to be against such policies. The Advertiser has not admired Mr. Emmeluth as a manipulating plumber, but as manipulating statesman he is a wonder to behold.

There is a petition backed by a resolution before the lower branch of the Legislature asking that the regulations promulgated by the United States Quarantine officer be abolished by that body, and that certain acts of Congress be repealed. The amendment to this resolution must cause in the United States will be shared to some extent here, though Hawaii, in being compelled to accept laws at the hands of legislators who suppose that their acts can overrule those of Congress, has its fun tempered by apprehension.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS DENIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

ter respectfully withdrew his motion. "It Senator White opposed I will withdraw my motion, as I do not wish to be an obstructionist here," he said, and the question was dropped out of sight. The reading of the rules was taken up once more.

Senator Carter introduced a motion which set forth the duties of the committee on food adulteration as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Food Adulteration to examine the reports of the Food Commissioner, receive all complaints and petitions regarding improper foods, examine the laws of this Territory, and compare the same with similar laws in other communities, and in conference with the Food Commissioner recommend such legislation as they believe desirable and beneficial for the protection of the people of this Territory."

The motion was carried.

After one or two small amendments were offered, the section of the rules which had caused such trouble on the preceding day was taken up again for discussion.

The rule reads as follows:

"No member shall speak more than twice (and not more than ten minutes at each time) on the same question without leave of the Senate."

Senator C. Brown wanted the time extended to thirty minutes. Carter showed that he feared the power of the Independents by stating he had no objection to the ten-minute clause. It was also embodied in the rules that time could not be suspended at any time.

"The opposition we present to this," he said, "is not with the idea of being obstructionists, and I therefore move as an amendment that no suspension of the rules be allowed except with unanimous consent. I want the Independents to consider this well, for I warn them I shall not consent to a suspension."

"You should not have said that," said Brown, in a low tone.

Carter at once tried to retract, but had gone too far to fool the Independents.

How White stated that the proposed rule was not one-sided, for it applied equally on one side as the other, but he forgot to mention that his party being in the majority, could do as they please.

Senators Paris and White occupied the floor at the same time and questions and answers flew rapidly back and forth for a few minutes. Paris asked the leader of the Independents if he intended the translation of speeches to be included in this ten minutes. Upon being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Paris stated that the members might just as well keep their seats under such circumstances. If the time included the translation, there would not be time to say anything.

Brown made an appeal to the Senators, saying: "Give us twenty minutes, give us thirty minutes, give us anything, but do not shut off debate."

Baldwin tried the force of his eloquence upon the imperturbable Senator of the Independent party, and during his speech Carter left his chair and endeavored to dissuade White from his course. It was of no use, however, for the boss of the Independents shook his head and was evidently not to be moved in his resolve.

Mr. White thanked Mr. Baldwin for his remarks and made the statement that it was true he had been afflicted with long sickness at one time but that he had received a dose of medicine and now wished to limit his remarks to a short space.

Mr. Carter said he was one who wanted a dose of the same medicine. Why not then adopt his resolution by which there would be no changing

the House to attend on the water.

Robertson poured oil on the waters by saying that the House would not have the \$15,000 appropriated for its expenses at its disposal and as the Republican minority had no representation on the spending committee, that fact would account for the appointment of two clerks for whom there was absolutely no need.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

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"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want.

and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

The motion was carried.

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HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN BILLS AND SENATE FUSSES OVER PROCEDURE

Important Measures Are
Introduced by the
Representatives.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS

Hoogs Seeks To Have All the Electric Wires
Save Street Car Companies'
Laid Underground.

ROBERTSON WILL SEEK TO HAVE A THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED TO SIT ON THE BENCH IN COURTS

Bill for Compulsory Vaccination, Amendment of Guardian Laws, Abolition of Dog Tax, Apprehension of Leper Suspects, and Many Others
To Be Rushed Before the Legislature.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THINGS went with a rush in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six bills were passed to first reading and ordered printed. They were as follows:

A bill introduced by Representative Gilfillan, a Republican of Honolulu, to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon.

A bill introduced by Representative Hoogs, a Republican of Honolulu, to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. The bill prohibits the running of wires on poles through the city except by companies already having the privilege and by street railway companies using electric power.

A bill introduced by Representative Dickey, a Republican of Maui, to appropriate an emergency fund of \$30,000 for repairing damages by the late storm.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of the Territory, under certain conditions.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson relating to the real estate of wards and guardians.

Notice has been given of intentions to introduce bills today as follows:

Haahao, Dem.-Ind.—An act to repeal section 861 of the civil code providing for the public advertisement of unpaid taxes.

Kanaho, Dem.—An act to repeal section 74 of the Session Laws of '88, relating to segregation of leprosy, and sections 997 and 998, part 1, of chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of '97, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Robertson, Rep.—An act to amend section 30 of chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1892.

Kanaho, Dem.—An act to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws of '97, relating to vaccination.

Kumalae, Rep.—An act to prohibit the Board of Health or Health officer for condemning any property for destruction without compensation.

Hoogs, Rep.—An act to prevent the employment of minors in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

Putiki Dem.—An act to amend section 117, chapter 10, of the Civil Laws of '97, relating to attending schools.

Haahao, Dem.-Ind.—An act to amend section 814 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes.

Robertson gave notice that he would ask the making of a Third Circuit Judgeship. He will speak on the measure today.

There had been rumors for days that the grave question of taxation would be wrestled with early in the session and so yesterday when Haahao, a Democratic-Independent Hawaiian from Hawaii, announced that he had a bill to introduce on that subject there was a dead calm in the House. Haahao deliberately and ponderously delivered himself of a speech, and when interpreted into English it proved to refer only to the rather inferior matter of the three-dollar impost on female dogs. Many of the lobby thought themselves cheated of a sensation. It is said that before the session is over there will be legislation attempted to all the animals of Noah's ark. One is reminded of Senator Charles Shortridge's pronouncement a few weeks ago in the California Legislature.

"I'm tired," said Shortridge, shaking his head in a perfect fury of energy. "I'm tired of wasting my energy trying to regulate everything on top of the earth. We're not sent here to regulate the dogs and the bees and the humming birds and the ants. These things look out for themselves according to their natural habits. The time of statesmen ought to be better employed why, look here," and the Senator held up a bill file—"just look at these bills. There are enough of them to paralyze the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of Lukens and the Senator from the mountain tops."

The dog bill was the leader yesterday of the procession of minor acts which will fill the next 90 days with delight. The Senate, too, affords diversion.

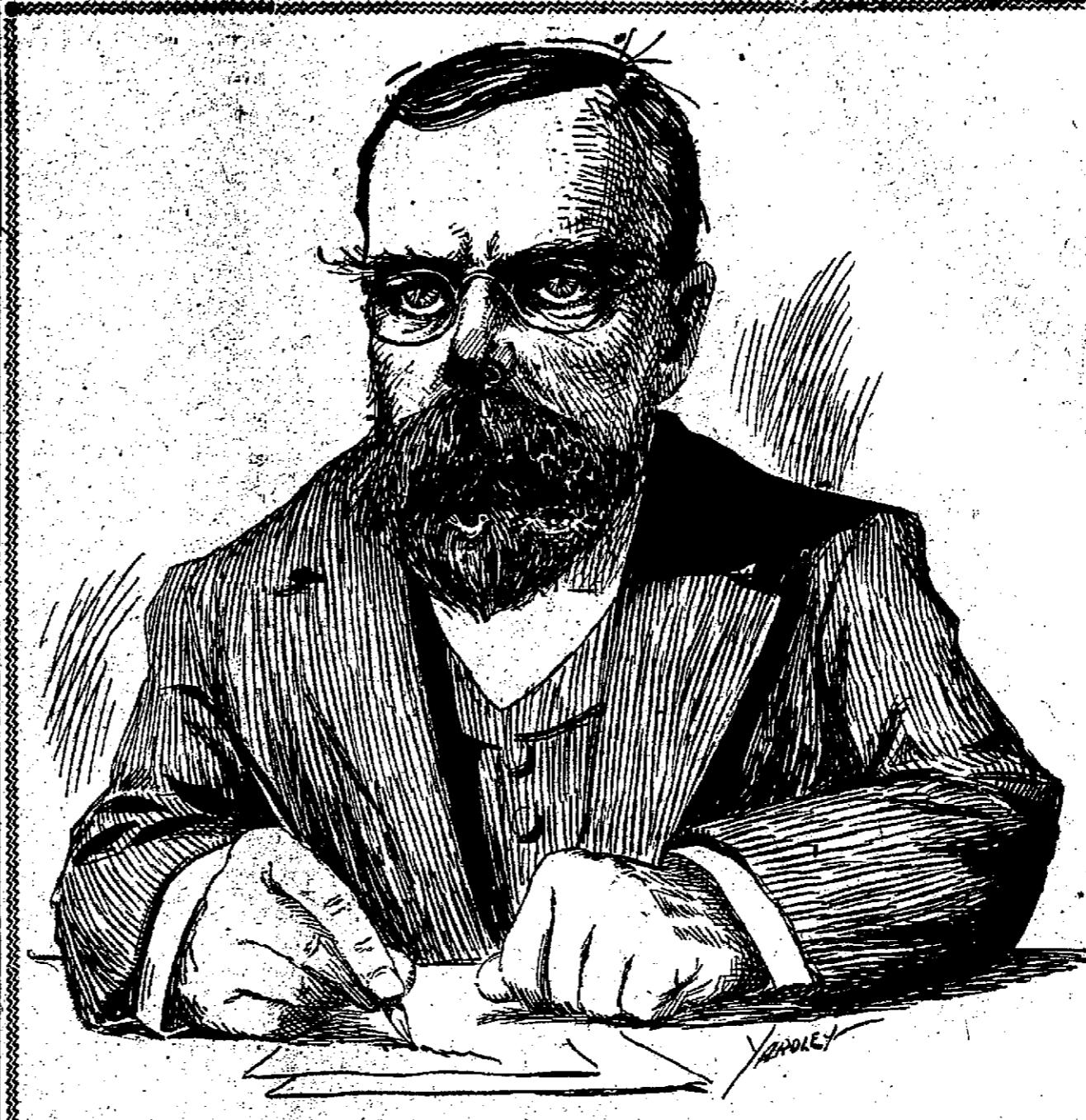
"You have a right to think for yourself, but you were placed in that chair to accept opinions on the different subjects from us," said Senator Carter to President Russell shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning. The remark was the result of a warm argument between the President and the Senator, who were fighting about certain rules which the chair had calmly adopted for the guidance of the Senatorial body without their permission.

The arguments were only in line with the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Senate have been conducted thus far; every little question being magnified until it had assumed the proportions of a mountain, and Senators from each side of the house displaying their powers of oratory, which many times few wide of the mark.

When the question of going to Molokai with the lower House was presented for their consideration some of the Senators objected; some thought a committee should be appointed for that purpose; others did not want to go at all, while one was honest enough to admit that he wanted to go whether he was on a committee or not. As it now stands it is doubtful if any will go; at least it is doubtful if any will go at the expense of the Government.

Nearly all of the day was spent in child's play concerning the adoption of the rules of procedure. To nearly every rule proposed Senator White, for the Home Rulers, raised some objection, and trifling though it was, it was warmly opposed by the opposite party.

At the end of the eighth session no one-third of the rules had been adopted, and just when Cecil Brown will be able to present the fifteen or twenty bills he has lying dormant in his desk is a matter of conjecture.



BOSS EMMELUTH.

HOUSE DOES MUCH WORK

BOSS EMMELUTH missed the prayer at the opening of yesterday's session of the House. For the fourth time the Man with the Upper Hand failed to hear even the amen. The aged chaplain looked sorrowfully at the empty desk of the haole and put an extra sentence in his plea for the absent one.

The minutes were read in good style. Secretary Meheula acquires fluency as he gets experience.

Boos Emmeluth entered as the minutes were being translated into Hawaiian. The Home Rule members respectfully came to attention and those on the Waikiki side of the throne room raised their eyes to the massive paintings of Kalakaua—once King of Hawaii—in whose shadow sits the ruling

Aias! Emmeluth can never hope to be king, though maybe his likeness may be hung some day.

Chairman of three principal standing committees—finance, public expenditures and judiciary—Emmeluth holds the whip and the key of the till.

Makeau set the ball of argument spinning for the day by moving to suspend the rules. He nominated J. D. Avery for the position of stenographer of the House, and Avery was elected. Avery has until the past few days been employed in the Federal Court. He is a competent man.

Beckley asked for the appointment of two pages. Aylett said there was not work for any more employees. Aylett is a husky native and thinks the officers of the House should earn their pay by hustling. Hoogs seconded the motion of Beckley but Aylett's words had sunk deep and the jobs of the pages went glimmering. The poor little chaps, who had new suits made and dressed in red cravats waited in the lobby under the wings of their proud parents, sobbed aloud when the cruel blow was struck.

Beckley, taking advantage of the suspension of the rules, spoke up for a private mail box and a clock for the members.

A few of the members carry watches, the clock idea was hailed with delight and with the receptacle for letters was ordered at once.

The House did not spend much time in argument. Dickey, who is wise in parliamentary usage, tried hard to have some of the rules changed and Robertson, who is the very Solomon of the House on technicalities, had a short canter on the rules.

Prendergast sought to introduce a joint resolution from the Senate, but was ruled out of order.

Makaihau handed in a petition for the extension of School street.

Dickey asked leave to introduce a bill for repairing the damages of the late storm, of which he had given notice on Tuesday. He was given permission and on Robertson's motion the bill was passed to its first reading and went to the printing committee.

Robertson's bill for certain changes in laws, etc., was read and ordered printed.

Gillilan, a Honolulu Republican, introduced a bill for a commission on plague fire losses. It was passed to the first reading and ordered printed.

Kumaike gave notice of a bill to

PROHIBIT THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM DESTROYING ANY PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

Dickey moved that all bills be printed after being passed to first reading. Makeau seconded this and it was carried.

After this came a number of notices of bills to be introduced today and the reading and passing to print of other bills which will be found below.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekauli (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Hinio (Ind.).

Public Lands—J. F. Makaihau (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makeau (Dem.-Ind.), A. F. Gillilan (Rep.), R. Punki (Dem.), Nallima (Ind.).

Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paale (Ind.), S. H. Haahao (Dem.-Ind.).

Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekauli (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaewau (Ind.).

Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. K. Kumalae (Rep.).

Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Gillilan (Rep.), H. M. Kanaho (Dem.), S. H. Haahao (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewaike (Ind.).

Military—J. Ewaike (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumalae (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).

Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monsarrat (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kaewau (Ind.), G. F. Kauimakale (Ind.), H. M. Kanaho (Dem.).

Accounts—J. K. Makaihau (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Nallima (Ind.), R. Punki (Dem.), J. K. Hinio (Ind.).

Rules—R. H. Makeau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), S. H. Haahao (Ind.).

Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kekau (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaewau (Ind.), J. K. Hinio (Ind.).

HOME RULERS FOR GAG LAW

CHILDISH arguments and long discussions again marked the day in the Senate, and when the House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock only one-third of the rules had been acted upon. From present indications all of today will be consumed in discussing the rules of procedure unless the present tactics are changed.

President Russell and Senator Carter opened up the morning session by arguing over the right of the chair to adopt rules of his own until the regular rules had been adopted. Russell claimed that he had a right to adopt any rules that he saw fit, and was plainly told by Carter that he was not in the chair to take any action of his own or to express any opinion, but was there rather to obey the commands of the Senatorial body.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each paper be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the lower House.

Kahui proposed a second amendment

so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for

prohibiting cameras was so that no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement.

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that as far as the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

C. Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table. Senator Kalauokalani is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalawao and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalauokalani replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators that provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn at 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Faris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 142 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kanaha and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate.

The part of the minutes relating to the incident between President Russell and Senator Achi was changed upon suggestion from Senator Carter and the exact words uttered by Achi were inserted.

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

White moved that when the question be put the yes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it.

The motion was put and carried.

FIRE CLAIMS' COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVE GILFILLAN of Honolulu introduced the following-House Bill 4-4 in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in The

WIRES TO GO UNDERGROUND

THE following is the text of House Bill 7 introduced by Representative William Hooga yesterday:

An Act to Authorize and Regulate the Placing of Electrical Wires in the Streets of Honolulu.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint a Commission consisting of three competent and disinterested persons to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by an action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report upon claims for damages growing thereout.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall designate one of such persons to be chairman of said Commission.

Sec. 3. As soon as practicable after its appointment, the Commission, through its chairman, shall give public notice that it is ready to receive claims and to hear evidence concerning the same.

Sec. 4. The Commission shall thereafter hold public sessions for the hearing and consideration of claims at some convenient place in Honolulu on not less than three days in each week until the consideration of all claims filed shall have been completed.

Sec. 5. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. The Commission shall have the same power as that now possessed by the Circuit Courts to compel the attendance of witnesses, to compel the production of books, papers and accounts, to administer oaths and to punish persons guilty of contempt. It shall also have the power to appoint a clerk, a stenographer, a bailiff and interpreters, and to all such other acts, and to take all other steps necessary to the proper discharge of its duty in receiving, considering and reporting upon all such claims as may properly be brought before it in accordance with the provisions of this Act. And it shall have power to make rules for the conduct of its work but not inconsistent with any provision of this Act.

Each Commissioner of the Commission and the clerk of the Commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 7. The Commission shall have jurisdiction, and it shall be its duty to hear, examine into and determine as to the truth of all claims founded upon actual and direct injuries to property which are filed with the Commission within six months from the date of the notice specified in section 3. No claim for any speculative or consequential damage, or for the loss of rent or the use of property, or loss of profits through the interruption of business shall be considered.

Nor shall the Commissioner consider any claim not filed within said period of six months. Upon the completion of the work, the Commission shall report its findings to the Governor. Such report shall state in detail in each case the name of the claimant, amount of claim, nature of property alleged to have been damaged, the facts found by the Commission, its award, and also such comment as it may see fit to make.

Sec. 8. Claims shall be filed with the Clerk in duplicate by the person who was the owner of the property at the time it is alleged it was injured or by the person to whom the claim has been duly assigned in writing. The statement of claim must be verified by the oath of the claimant or by some one on his behalf that the claim is true of the claimant's own knowledge, except as to matters stated upon information and belief, and as to those that he believes them to be true. Each claim shall contain an itemized statement in the English or Hawaiian language of the loss sustained, the situation of the property at the time of the loss, and if the claim is for injury to a building, shall state the name of the owner of the land upon which it stood and when and upon what consideration the claimant or his assignee became interested therein, the amount of the insurance, if any, on such property and the name of the insurer. In case the owner of the property has deceased or is a minor, the claim shall be presented by his legal representative.

Sec. 9. The Territory may appear before the Commission by attorney and present evidence and otherwise defend against such claims. The Clerk shall deliver one copy of each claim filed to the Attorney General, and no other service upon the Territory shall be required. It shall not be necessary for the Territory to answer or to otherwise join issue on any claim.

Sec. 10. Claims shall be heard in the order in which they are filed unless the Commission shall for special reasons otherwise direct. But no claim shall be heard within three days after the same is filed.

Sec. 11. Sworn copies of the minutes, resolutions and records of the Board of Health, sworn reports of agents to the Board of Health as to the sanitary and other conditions of the premises condemned by the Board of Health, and sworn statements of Board of Health appraisers are to be taken as prima facie proof of all acts, matters, conditions and values therein stated, provided that such minutes, resolutions, records, reports and statements were made prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 12. There shall be paid by the claimant upon the filing of each claim a deposit to cover the cost of hearing and reporting upon the claim, as follows:

Where the amount claimed does not exceed \$500, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$1,000 and does not exceed \$2,000, \$10.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$2,000, \$15.

All moneys so deposited shall be accounted for and paid by the chairman into the Treasury of the Territory.

Sec. 13. Every witness shall be entitled to receive from the claimant in whose behalf he has been summoned, at the time of the service of the subpoena, the sum of one dollar, and, if he does not reside in the District of Honolulu, five cents per mile for traveling expenses in going to and returning from the office of the Commission.

Every witness summoned to testify on behalf of the Territory shall be entitled to compensation at the same rates, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay of Government witnesses, provided in section 12, after he shall have testified or have been excused from attendance.

Sec. 14. All vouchers for incidental expenses of the Commission and for the pay of the interpreters and witnesses shall be certified to by the chairman of the Commission.

Sec. 15. The following sum amounting to \$3,000 are hereby appropriated to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay of Government witnesses, provided in section 12, after he shall have testified or have been excused from attendance.

Sec. 16. All vouchers for incidental expenses of the Commission and for the pay of the interpreters and witnesses shall be certified to by the chairman of the Commission.

Sec. 17. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

BY FOREIGN GUARDIANS

HOUSE BILL 6, introduced by Representative Robertson yesterday:

An Act to Amend Sections 137, 138, 139, and 140 of the Civil Code Relating to the Sale of Real Estate in The Territory by Foreign Guardians.

Sec. 1. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 137a, 138, 139, and 140 of the Civil Code be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The sections involved are as follows:

Sec. 137. In every case of the sale of real estate, as provided in this chapter, the residue of the proceeds, if any, remaining upon the final settlement of the accounts of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons and in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold.

Sec. 137a. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 138. When any minor, insane person, or spendthrift, residing without the kingdom, shall be put under guardianship in the country in which he resides, and shall have no guardian appointed in this kingdom, the foreign guardian may file an authenticated copy of his appointment in the Supreme Court of law and equity, after which he may be licensed by any Judge of the said court, to sell the real estate of the ward, in any part of this kingdom, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as prescribed in this chapter, in the case of a guardian appointed in this kingdom, excepting in the particular hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 139. Every foreign guardian, so licensed to sell real estate, shall take and subscribe the oath required in like case of guardians appointed in this kingdom, and shall give notice of the time and place of sale, and conduct the same in the manner prescribed for guardians appointed here, and may perpetuate the evidence of the notice in the same manner.

Sec. 138a. All the proceedings required to be had in any Probate Court in this kingdom, respecting such sale by a foreign guardian, shall be had in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 139a. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons as the real estate would have been, according to the laws of this kingdom, if it had not been sold, and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond with sufficient surety or sureties to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 140. All such wires shall also be placed underground upon that portion of King street situated between Liliha street and the Palama stream, and also upon those portions of Beretania street and King street situated between Victoria street and Punahoa street.

All such wires shall be placed upon any street in Honolulu situated within the boundaries set out, nor upon the streets forming said boundaries, unless such wires are placed at least two feet underground. Beginning at the junction of King and Liliha streets, and running along Liliha street to School street, thence along School street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to Kinau street, thence along Kinau street to Lunalilo street to Victoria street, thence along Victoria street to King street, thence along King street to South street, thence along South street to Queen street, thence along Queen street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to the line of Haleakauwila street extended, thence along Haleakauwila street to Richards street, thence along Richards street to the harbor front, thence along the harbor front to River street, thence along River street to King street, thence along King street to the corner of Liliha street.

All such wires shall also be placed underground upon that portion of King street situated between Liliha street and the Palama stream, and also upon those portions of Beretania street and King street situated between Victoria street and Punahoa street.

Sec. 141. Any persons or corporations complying with the requirements of this Act may extend such lines of wires and may support the same upon poles above ground beyond the limits named in section 2 of this Act, upon such streets and for such distance as the business of such persons or corporation may require.

Sec. 142. All excavations made under the authority granted by this Act within the area defined by section 2 of this Act shall be filled and the street surface restored to its condition prior to such excavation to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

All poles and wires and all fastenings and appliances connected therewith placed on any streets in Honolulu beyond the limits named in section 2 of this Act shall be of such quality and shall be erected in such manner as the Superintendent of Public Works may direct.

Sec. 143. Any persons or corporations placing electric wires under or upon any street in Honolulu in pursuance of the authority conferred by this Act shall be at all times equipped and prepared to supply to the public continuously at least 10,000 lights of 16 candle-power, and shall furnish such lights at uniform rates, which shall be published annually, and as often as changes are made in such rates.

Sec. 144. No wires for the transmission of electric light or power shall hereafter be placed or maintained above ground upon any street or streets in Honolulu situated within the limits named in section 2 of this Act unless in pursuance of a vested right acquired before the date hereof.

Sec. 145. This Act shall not apply to street railway companies operating their cars by electric power.

Sec. 146. Any person or persons, corporations or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for any violation of any section contained in this Act, and for each day such violation shall be continued.

Sec. 147. This Act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

APPOINTING GUARDIANS

THE following is the text of House Bill 3, and reading as follows, was introduced into the House yesterday by Representative Robertson of Honolulu:

An Act Relating to the Jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at Chambers in Matters Concerning the Relation of Guardian and Ward; and Amending Section 137 of the Civil Code and Section 33 of Chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892, as Amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1898.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 137 of the Civil Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 137. When any minor or other person liable to be put under guardianship, according to the provisions of this chapter, shall reside within this Territory and shall have any estate therein, any friend of such person, or any one interested in his estate, in expectancy or otherwise, may apply to any Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, and after notice to all persons interested, to be given in such manner as the Judge shall order, and after a full hearing and examination, if it shall appear to him proper, he may appoint a guardian for such absent person."

Sec. 2. That the sixth division of section 33 of chapter 57 of the session laws of 1892, as amended by Act 56 of the session laws of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sixth. Proceedings for the appointment of guardians and for all matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward, which shall be brought in the circuit where the person, or a majority of the persons, reside, in behalf of whom such proceedings are begun. Provided, that if any such person or persons reside without this Territory the proceedings may be brought in the First Circuit."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

FOR REMOVAL FROM HAWAII

THE following is the text of House Bill 5, introduced yesterday by Representative Robertson:

An Act to Authorize the Removal of Persons Under Guardianship and the Personal Property of Such Persons Out of This Territory.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for any Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, on the petition of the guardian of any minor, insane person or spendthrift, who desires to remove the personal property of his ward out of this Territory, to make an order authorizing him to do so; but the guardian shall first give a bond with sufficient surety or sureties, residing in this Territory, in the full value of the ward's personal estate, conditioned that he will qualify as guardian of the ward in the State or country to which he intends removing, and that he will there present and file in the proper court a complete inventory of his ward's property and effects.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for any Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, upon the date of its publication.

BY FOREIGN GUARDIANS

HOUSE BILL 6, introduced by Representative Robertson yesterday:

An Act to Amend Sections 137, 138, 139, and 140 of the Civil Code Relating to the Sale of Real Estate in The Territory by Foreign Guardians.

Sec. 1. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

THE following is the text of House Bill 7, introduced by Representative William Hooga yesterday:

An Act to Authorize and Regulate the Placing of Electrical Wires in the Streets of Honolulu.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of producing electric light or power, and having a plant in good working order of a capacity sufficient to continuously supply for public use 10,000 lights of 16 candle-power each, upon complying with the conditions and terms set out in this Act, the residue of the proceeds, if any, remaining upon the final settlement of the accounts of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons and in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold.

Sec. 2. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 3. When any minor, insane person, or spendthrift, residing without the kingdom, shall be put under guardianship in the country in which he resides, and shall have no guardian appointed in this kingdom, the foreign guardian may file an authenticated copy of his appointment in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 4. Every foreign guardian, so licensed to sell real estate, shall take and subscribe the oath required in like case of guardians appointed in this kingdom, and shall give notice of the time and place of sale, and conduct the same in the manner prescribed for guardians appointed here, and may perpetuate the evidence of the notice in the same manner.

Sec. 5. All such wires shall also be placed underground upon that portion of King street situated between Liliha street and the Palama stream, and also upon those portions of Beretania street and King street situated between Victoria street and Punahoa street.

All such wires shall be placed upon any street in Honolulu situated within the boundaries set out, nor upon the streets forming said boundaries, unless such wires are placed at least two feet underground. Beginning at the junction of King and Liliha streets, and running along Liliha street to School street, thence along School street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to Kinau street, thence along Kinau street to Lunalilo street to Victoria street, thence along Victoria street to King street, thence along King street to South street, thence along South street to Queen street, thence along Queen street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to the line of Haleakauwila street extended, thence along Haleakauwila street to Richards street, thence along Richards street to the harbor front, thence along the harbor front to River street, thence along River street to King street, thence along King street to the corner of Liliha street.

All such wires shall also be placed underground upon that portion of King street situated between Liliha street and the Palama stream, and also upon those portions of Beretania street and King street situated between Victoria street and Punahoa street.

Sec. 6. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 7. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 8. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 9. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 10. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 11. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 12. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island

DISEASES TABU.

MEMORY and consumption are diseases which the "mainland" Health believes the "Territory" should not suffer. The most dangerous to the future of Islands, and that persons from the "Mainland" afflicted with the dread disease should be absolutely prevented from coming to Hawaii. Attorney General Doane struck the keynote of the situation when he said that the residents of the Islands were very clear in their minds that all lepers from the Mainland should be excluded, and that if Hawaii became a haven for the tubercular patients of the Mainland it would tend to be attractive to tourists.

He said that each report received by the Departmental people was shunned by the reputable, and those frequented by reputable persons were equally abominated by the disreputable. The same situation would be apparent here if consumptives were allowed free access to the Islands, for tourists would just as certainly give Hawaii a wide berth.

The session of the Board of Health yesterday was an important one and the proceedings were watched with interest by the committee on Public Health from the legislative house, consisting of Chairman Fred W. Beekley, Archibald Gilligan, S. H. Haabee, (Chairman), Walkup and Mahoe (Chairman). These gentlemen were present to be acquainted with the board and their matters pertaining to the Leper Settlement. President Raymond stated at the opening of the meeting that at the suggestion of members E. P. Dole, a bill had been prepared for introduction in the Legislature providing for the prevention of contagious diseases, with particular reference to tuberculosis and to prevent any one having this disease or leprosy from landing at any port in the Hawaiian Islands. The suggested bill, which apparently was adopted by the board, will be referred to the Legislature, as follows:

"The Board of Health, on any agent thereof, duly authorized thereto, may detain and segregate any person coming into this Territory, who is suspected of having leprosy or pulmonary tuberculosis, until a proper medical examination can be made under direction of the Board of Health, and if it appears upon such examination that such person has leprosy or pulmonary tuberculosis, and that his coming to or remaining in the Territory will endanger the public health, the Board of Health, if such person is not a resident of the Territory, may order him to depart from the Territory as soon as humanity to him and the circumstances of the case, and the facilities for travel will admit, meanwhile retaining him in custody."

"If he refuses, or neglects to obey said order, being able to obey the same, and not being a resident of the Territory, he is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one month, or by fine not exceeding \$100 dollars. The Board of Health shall have power to deport such person to the place from whence he came."

"If any person aids, abets, counsels or induces another not a resident of this Territory, who is afflicted with leprosy or pulmonary tuberculosis, to come into this Territory, knowing or believing that such person is so afflicted, such person so aiding, abetting, counseling or inducing, as aforesaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one month, or by fine not exceeding \$100 dollars."

"If any person having leprosy or pulmonary tuberculosis, endangering the public health, shall come into this Territory, not being a resident thereof, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel bringing such person to this Territory, if guilty of negligence in the premises (of which), negligence the bringing of such person shall be prima facie evidence, shall be liable to the Territory for all expenses properly incurred by the Territory or any department thereof on account of the bringing of such person into the Territory; and the vessel in which such person comes, and the owners thereof, shall also be liable for said expenses and liability of said captain or commanding officer, and said liability of the vessel and the owners thereof, bearing both joint and several."

Mr. Lowry asked why those two who had been singled out, and was told that other acute diseases, such as smallpox and diphtheria were looked after by the Federal authorities, and furthermore, leprosy and pulmonary troubles were regarded as permanent, and not, epidemic. Mr. Dole, had a strong conviction that Hawaii should look upon the two diseases particularly as dangerous to the community. The Islands in the future would be regarded as a favorite resort for tourists, but if the Islands were turned into a health resort for consumptives, the probabilities were that they would keep healthy persons from coming here.

If such persons were prevented from coming here to reside he thought the Islands would in time become a great resort for well people. He did not think both classes would come here, and the safety of well people should be considered primarily. He cited the case of Pratt, the leper, who was fisted upon the local Board of Health by that of San Francisco, and later died.

Dr. Raymond said the board had the right to apprehend any one with an infectious disease, but it would be unjust to deport people with smallpox, as by quarantining them for a short time, they would be as well as any healthy persons. Smallpox often broke out on persons while en route between places, but it was not a lasting disease. Pulmonary troubles were on an alarming increase in Hawaii, especially among the natives. Hayde had already been made in their ranks.

He said that Dr. Cooper turned con- sumptives applicants away from the Queen's Hospital daily. He knew of his own knowledge that consumptives who came to Hawaii were usually in the advanced stages of the disease, as they did not usually leave their former places of residence until they became almost hopeless cases. These were the particularly dangerous class, and the people of the Hawaiian Islands should be protected. One tuberculous patient in his opinion, would do more harm than forty afflicted with smallpox.

Upon motion of Dr. Emerson the report of the board committee was adopted, and the same will be presented to Chairman Beekley of the board committee on public health.

Vessel Launched.

Sunderland, F. Morris, Joseph L. Thompson & Sons Ltd., launched on January 19 the first screw steamship Montauk, built to the order of Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, of Bristol and New York. The principal dimensions are: length, 200 feet; breadth between perpendiculars, extreme breadth of beam,

4 feet; depth of hold, moulded, 24 feet 10 inches. She is built to Lloyd's highest class three-deck rules, having only one deck laid, with a complete shelter deck above this upper deck right fore and aft, and beams are fitted to only main deck height. As the Montauk is intended for the Atlantic trade, a large quantity of water ballast is provided for, the regular double bottom being increased in depth, and a large deep tank or cargo hold is fitted abaft the engine room. Water ballast is carried in both fore and after peaks. The machinery is of triple-expansion type, and is being constructed by Messrs. Blair & Co., Ltd., of Stockton-on-Tees. The diameter of the cylinders will be 24, 40 and 54 inches, with 45-inch stroke. Steam will be supplied by two multi-tubular boilers, working at 180 pounds pressure.

WORD FROM MAUI.

Message is Received from Lahaina by Wireless Telegraph.

Manager Holloway, of the Worthington Pump Company of this city, brings proof conclusive of the fact that the wireless telegraph is working between Honolulu and Maui. Holloway had intended making a trip to Lahaina today, but was saved what would have been a waste of time by receiving a message from Maui saying "Don't come Friday."

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REYNOLDS OUT.

SUPERINTENDENT REYNOLDS of the Leper Settlement has not been permitted to resign from that position by the Board of Health, although his resignation has been in the hands of the President since February 20. It was distinctly stated at yesterday's session of the Board that Superintendent Reynolds was not having leprosy or pulmonary tuberculosis, and that his coming to or remaining in the Territory will endanger the public health. The Board of Health backs Superintendent Reynolds in this stand and desires to give him every possible means of answering the charges. To show the spirit with which the Board regards its Leper Settlement superintendent, a motion was passed yesterday, instructing Mr. Reynolds to accompany the legislators on their trip to Kalapapa, as the representative of the Board, and to give them any information which the legislators might desire. Mr. Reynolds desired the Board to understand, however, that he would press for an acceptance of his resignation upon his return from Molokai.

His letter of resignation was brief and was not qualified by any statement showing his reasons for so doing. It was addressed to President Raymond and read as follows:

"Respectfully tender my resignation as agent of the Board of Health and superintendent of the Leper Settlement, to take place as soon as convenient to the Board."

President Raymond in commenting upon the letter, said: "Mr. Reynolds, I said his resignation has nothing to do with or has been influenced in any way by reports that have been current in the newspapers, and among these coming from the Settlement. We have at the present time one letter in the way of complaints, one of which was sent here during Mr. Reynolds' absence. I returned at that time to bring it before the Board, and at the present time her name is not known. Her record for single (twelve months) is \$100.00, and for single performance \$100.00. The record for the Settlement is the field in which the last-harvested harvest was reaped."

Dr. Pratt then read a complaint from Hutchinson, in which it was stated that Mr. Reynolds knew nothing about the taro being raised on Molokai, as he had never visited the valley. Furthermore, the complainant said that Reynolds goes to Honolulu and to Kalapapa, back and forth, and does not remain in the Settlement long at one time. The White Rose flour given them in place of poi was not as good as Golden Gate flour, and they alleged that Reynolds had never asked them whether they wanted White Rose or Golden Gate, but had given them the former.

Superintendent Reynolds in reply said he had never stated that there was no disease in H. He had stated that trouble was due to the shortage of taro.

As to the White Rose flour, it had been tested by the Food Commissioner, and the bakers was to the effect that they would rather use White Rose than the Golden Gate brand. Mr. Reynolds said he believed in giving the lepers the best in the market, and had acted accordingly. He said, in answer to a charge made in Hutchinson's letter, that only about 20 per cent of the lepers could be considered "kickers," while the remaining 80 per cent were fully cognizant of the reasons why the taro and poi had not been supplied and were satisfied with the explanations given. The 10 per cent, he said, was a very small following which accepted Ambrose Hutchinson as their leader.

Mr. Winston thought it would be well for Reynolds to withhold his resignation until after the Legislature had made its investigation. President Raymond said that the resignation had been made by Reynolds of his own volition.

Upon motion of Dr. Cooper, the investigation was laid on the table until the Legislature had made its journey to the Settlement.

WOMANLINESS OF THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria was a grandmother at 40 and a great-grandmother at 60. Her first grandchild is Emperor of Germany and her first great-grandchild is the daughter of the Emperor's oldest sister. It was a member of the famous Boston military company visiting in London who in toasting Victoria, spoke of "the queenliness of the women and the womanliness of the Queen."

AUSTRALIA WANTS A FLAG.

Australian papers are offering prizes for the best designs for a national flag to commemorate the new era inaugurated by the Commonwealth. The most valuable is a check for \$500 offered by the Australian Review of Reviews, and in this competition the six Australian Premiers are to be the judges.

EWAS BIG SHOWING GOOD.

EWAS PLANTATION exports were read yesterday morning at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, indicating that Ewa's largest plantation and heavy producer of sugar cane has just passed through one of the most prosperous seasons. No change was made in the personnel of the directors.

The machinery is of triple-expansion type, and is being constructed by Messrs. Blair & Co., Ltd., of Stockton-on-Tees. The diameter of the cylinders will be 24, 40 and 54 inches, with 45-inch stroke. Steam will be supplied by two multi-tubular boilers, working at 180 pounds pressure.

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RESULTS GOOD.

enough to irrigate 1,000 acres of car for a month. The outlet would be an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, so that the water would be available for 1,000 acres of our cane fields at Hamakua and about 1,000 acres at Hakalau.

"We will soon have a cane loader that I think will prove a great labor-saving machine, but its practicability, of course, remains to be tested.

"The estimate is given last year by your president of 4,000 tons will probably prove very close to the mark. I think the crop will be harvested by the middle of July.

"For this crop we have 700 acres of plant cane and 500 acres of ratoons, which ought to yield 7,000 tons at least. Owing largely to the labor troubles incident to the declining off of the labor contracts, our planting was not finished until rather late November 23d. As a result of late planting and cold weather our going plant cane is rather backward, but as most of it is Rose Bamboos and Yellow Caledonian, both vigorous growers, I think the yield will be about normal. The young ratoons are unusually good owing to the rainfall.

Would Raise Rates to Mom.

The subject of Mom rates for the coming season is one which is already attracting the attention of shipping men on the coast, although it is still early in the season. It is pretty generally conceded that there will be a large heavy rush into the Mom country during the coming season. Last year rates, it is claimed, were not especially remunerative and it is possible that an attempt may be made among the various steamship companies to pool issues and maintain a common rate of about \$125 first-class.

The stockholders of the company, at the last annual meeting, voted to change the end of the plantation financial year to December 31, instead of September 30, as heretofore. Consequently the financial report covers the expenses for fifteen months which fact must be borne in mind when comparing with those of previous years. However, our expenses have been materially increased by the rise in wages since annexation went into effect. The price of coal has also risen.

"At the factory we have installed a cane unloader, which not only allows us to work with fewer men at the carrier, but makes of what used to be an unpopular job one which the laborers now like to be assigned.

"Since our last meeting a set of four improved centrifugals, with the sugar conveyor and elevator, have been put in. The belt capacity has been increased by enlarging one of the vacuum pans and the evaporating mechanism has also been improved. The above, with minor improvements, were installed at the factory.

"At the factory we have installed a cane unloader, which not only allows us to work with fewer men at the carrier, but makes of what used to be an unpopular job one which the laborers now like to be assigned.

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THE HOUSE WILL GO TO MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT IN A BODY

From Wednesday's Daily.

THIRTY Representatives and probably fifteen Senators will spend Saturday at the Molokai leper settlement investigating conditions there with a view to legislation in the interests of the colonists.

The entire House of Representatives will make the journey to Kalauapapa. A resolution to this effect was passed before the Senate yet, but in caucus the Independent Senators resolved to join in the investigation with the House. As the Independents now have a majority in the Senate, that body will doubtless go in its entirety.

The Representatives intend to ask the lepers what they want and to give it to them if possible. Without doubt the position of superintendent of the leper settlement, held now by C. B. Reynolds, will be abolished and the lepers given some form of local self-government. Reynolds' days of rule are numbered, say the Home Rulers. He is cordially hated by the lepers and the Representatives say the latter, being voters, are to have their will within the bounds of public safety.

John Emmeluth is authority for this and John is boss.

Whoever doubts this statement need only sit in the House one day. Slow of speech, a hard student and sure of his help, Emmeluth presses the button whenever there is anything serious on and the garrulous Hawaiians do the rest. John doesn't talk a great deal. Like all fine workers he preserves his strength for the caucus and comes to the session primed with the assurance that he has but to open his snuff box and all the independent legislators will sneeze.

John has what in the plumbing trade is called a "leadpipe." He knows his metal and moulds it over the fire of haule persuasion while stirring the contents of the kettle with a stick from the tree of the past.

He shines in the nightly caucuses, is diligent in the ante-breakfast confabs and at luncheon time hatches up many clever ideas. John is the Croker of the House.

Angry words, heated discussions and little work was the result of the seventh day of the Senate and at the end of yesterday's session the Senate was not one bit further ahead than when they convened in the morning. President Russel is unable to maintain order and his constant appeals to the secretary for advice at last angered some of the Senators to such an extent that they felt called upon to correct him.

An interpreter was appointed on the second day and was given his instructions, but they were of little avail, for despite repeated cautions, Bush continued to translate what he sees fit and forgers to interpret many of the speeches and motions made in Hawaiian, to the discomfiture of the English-speaking Senators.

All through yesterday's session the Independents showed their hand and successfully killed every move made by the opposite party. With their majority they can even afford to lose one vote, for they are sure to win when the deciding vote of the chair is called for, as thus far when a tie has resulted Russel has not failed to support his constituency.

Every evening the Home Rulers meet in some convenient place and thoroughly discuss their work of the morrow, and when they enter the Senate chamber they are cocked and primed for the work in hand. Senator White has become their leader, either through his own volition or perchance he was invited to accept that position, and right well does he keep his followers in hand. Doing most of the talking himself, he is sure of eight votes in his favor when the question is put.

Knowledge of all this has forced itself upon the Republicans, and it was with the intention of breaking up these meetings, for at least one evening, that Senator Carter attempted to adjourn the Senate yesterday afternoon to meet again in the evening, but, as he might have expected, the motion was lost when put to the vote.

The rules of procedure are not adopted, and as they now stand they are back in the hands of the committee and may be delayed for several days, and meanwhile the Senate is transacting business without any head or rules to go by and is making itself the laughing stock of the public.

HOUSE HAS A DAY OF WORK

EMMELUTH. Beckley and Dickey were late at the opening of the House of Representatives, though Emmeluth came in time to bear the prayer. After the roll call the minutes were read in English and Hawaiian.

Robertson made a slight change in the minutes as read.

William Mossman stated his intention to introduce a bill to defray the expenses of the present session. He moved that the rules be suspended and Robertson objected, saying that the giving notice of intentions was not the order then. There was the usual argument over rules with much quoting of the procedure regulations and considerable display of ignorance of parliamentary usage by the Hawaiian Representatives. Mossman finally withdrew his statement of intentions under pressure from Robertson.

Mr. Robertson then gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of

guardian and wards, and amending section 1867 of the Civil Code and section 38 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1882 as amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1888."

"An act to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship, and the personal property of such person outside this Territory."

"An act to repeal sections 1878, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians."

Mr. Mossman, under suspension of the rules, read the bill to defray expenses of the Legislature. The bill appropriates \$45,000.

Mossman then restated his intention to bring in a bill to defray the session's expenses, and the rules having been suspended, he read the bill in full, as follows:

Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$45,000 from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication. Dickey read the title of an act for "defraying the damages by the late storm."

Beckley read the following:

Whereas, It has been customary to select a committee to visit the leper settlement in the early part of the legislative sessions; and,

Whereas, It has now become imperatively necessary that such a committee be immediately appointed to visit said settlement and investigate and determine as to the truth of rumors, report and complaint now coming from there as to inadequate and insufficient supply of food and other matters under the control of the Board of Health pertaining to said settlement; and,

Whereas, pending receipt of the report of the committee it would be impolitic and improper to have any more person or persons sent there by order of the Board of Health; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of nine members of this House be appointed to visit the settlement at an early opportunity and report as to the actual conditions there found, and also recommendations that they may deem necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Health, through its president, be requested to defer sending any person or persons that may properly come, under existing laws to said settlement until said special committee shall have reported to this House and action taken thereon.

Speaker Akina asked for a vote on the Molokai resolution. Emmeluth moved that the committee on public health be included in the Molokai committee.

Giffilan wanted a joint committee of House and Senate and said it would cost no more for all the members to go.

The speaker said "the House must choose its own committees and let the Senate take care of itself. A call for a reading of the resolution was made and Secretary Meheula read it in English.

Giffilan amended the resolution to include all the Representatives.

Makauka urged that a committee of three only be sent to Molokai, as if nine or all went it would mean a suspension of the Legislature.

Beckley said his idea in having the committee consist of nine was to have all the Islands represented. He really favored having the entire House go. He said there was need for an investigation. "Under the Organic Act all men are free and equal," said Beckley.

"There are 900 persons at the leper settlement on Molokai. They have been granted the right of suffrage. They

have the right to justice and true representation. It is only proper that the House of Representatives should see all these people and hear their claims. As a matter of fact the entire House

should go. It is the first time the lepers have had a voice in the national legislation. But to save time I favor a committee of nine only, though all

the rules, much delight being found

in fussing over a not-important rule of procedure.

Dickey noted that no finance committee had been appointed by the speaker.

Speaker Akina asked for a suspension of rule 88, which is as follows:

"No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

Nalima seconded the motion but it was not carried.

Ewaliko moved the adoption of all the rules.

Dickey pointed out that the rules had been adopted several days ago.

Ewaliko looked wise.

Robertson gave notice that he would move to amend rule 88 to conform with rule 86.

A half hour more was pleasantly

spent in argument over rules and parts of rules, much delight being found

in many members in slumbering while a few talked.

Speaker Akina appointed the following standing committees:

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hooga (Rep.), J. H. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), K. Kauau (Ind.).

Public Lands—J. P. Makainai (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. F. Giffilan (Rep.), R. Puuki (Dem.), Nalima (Ind.).

Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paule (Ind.), J. W. Kekulua (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haase (Dem.-Ind.).

Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hooga (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kauau (Ind.).

Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumiai (Rep.).

Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Giffilan (Rep.), H. M. Kanio (Dem.), S. H. Haase (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewaliko (Ind.).

Military—J. Ewaliko (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. K. Kumiai (Rep.), J. Abulli (Ind.).

Enrollment Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monsarrat (Ind.-N.P.), J. K. Kauau (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimakao (Ind.), H. M. Kanio (Dem.).

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Rules—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), G. P. Kaulimakao (Ind.).

Speaker Akina told the House that it was impossible to furnish the members with the books required by the Robertson resolution of Monday.

The House adjourned until today at 10 o'clock.

in communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experiments be made in one or two localities before going further?

"We find in this message that not only in this Legislature but from the Governor down we must be bathed in spirit of Constitution.

"In yielding our sympathy to the lepers we must not forget the rights of the majority—the clean people."

Giffilan said the reason why he urged the whole House go to Molokai was that as he had had a large experience in transporting the lepers he knew it would take them all to investigate.

They would have to divide into committees and inspect different parts of the settlement. Waking warm, the angry Senator declared that Caypless should be "kicked out" and as the president offered advice to the president and I object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."

"I have already contended before this house that it was important to present a bill for the benefit of the sufferers."

Achi was here interrupted by Kaine, who raised a point of order but failed to state it, and Achi appealed to the chair.

As it has been customary all through the Senate proceedings, Russel sought advice from the secretary, and this was objected to by the Senator, who could not see what right Caypless had to interfere. Waking warm, the angry Senator declared that Caypless should be "kicked out" and as the president

offered advice to the president and I object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."

"Mr. Achi," interrupted the chair, "I call you to order. You are using language more adapted to the street than the Senate chamber." Turning to the stenographer he asked him to read Mr. Achi's statement from his notes. This was done.

Senator White jumped to his feet and was recognized by the chair, who was evidently glad of an opportunity to end an argument which might result in depriving him of his chief aid and adviser.

The vote for presenting the resolution of Achi was called for and again the Senate chamber and all wondered what action Russel would take.

"I call you to order," he said; "sit down!"

Achi obeyed the mandate of the chair but could not rest attempting to speak again and once more received his instructions to sit down and remain seated until given permission to rise.

All through the sessions of both the morning and afternoon it was evident that the Independents had something up their sleeve, and every effort on the part of the Republicans to transact business met with debate and invariably when the question was put the Independents carried the day by sheer force of numbers.

Senator Carter made a futile attempt to block the game of the Home Rulers by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and thus prevent the usual caucus held by them, but again this was frustrated by the majority. It was evident from their subsequent action that they did not oppose the motion to adjourn from any desire to work, as they immediately took advantage of another motion for adjournment until this morning.

So long as the Senate continues to do business without rules, just so long will the Independents have full sway, and so thoroughly are they banded together under the leadership of Senator White that they have in addition the advantage of organized power.

Another point of disadvantage for the Republican side of the house is the fact that Interpreter Bush is very careful to interpret every speech and motion uttered in the English language, but is equally negligent in translating speeches and motions expressed in Hawaiian.

Three Senators, Carter, Baldwin and C. Brown, failed to answer "here" when the roll was called in the Senate yesterday morning, but put in their appearance shortly after. The minutes were read and approved upon a motion from Senator Kaine after a ruling from the chair to the effect that it was not necessary to make a separate motion each time any speech was desired interpreted, was spread upon the journal.

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NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

Plague is reported at Cape Town. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, quiet.

Ethelbert Nevin, musician and composer, is dead.

The big tree measure is still held back in Congress.

A temperance crusade has been started in San Jose.

Colonel Theo. Roosevelt has returned to civilization.

J. P. Morgan has gone into the London commercial field.

The San Jose scale is destroying peach orchards in Ohio.

A negro is to become principal of a new York school.

Three cases of smallpox are reported from Fresno, Cal.

The health of Queen Sophia of Sweden is much improved.

The plan to extend land laws has been vigorously opposed.

Sir Francis Cook, the merchant prince of England is dead.

It is said that another Chinese railway is contemplated.

The Cincinnati street railway system may be consolidated.

The tone of speculation in New York is very much confused.

A big strike is threatened among the mechanics of Pittsburgh.

W. H. Vanderbilt and party are cruising in the Mediterranean.

The late census of Italy's population shows a figure of 35,000,000.

Episcopal Bishop Spalding of Colorado is suffering from paralysis.

The "Bachelor Maids' Club" of Seattle has adopted the motto "Nit."

The Colony government objects to receiving recruits in Australia.

A Tucson mining magazine recently blew up and killed seven men.

Principio B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is very sick.

Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, is to visit California.

Congress was in a deadlock over the war revenue bill on February 18.

Germany is still wrathful with the Kaiser for his pro-British actions.

It is said that England, Germany and Portugal are in secret agreement.

It is said that the volunteer troops will all be mustered out by June 1.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, had his private papers stolen.

Mrs. Nation and her sisters were treated to a fire in a bath at Beloit, Kas.

Professor Weintraub of New Mexico thinks he has a cure for consumption.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been broken off.

It is said that the Burlington Railroad is seeking an outlet for Pacific traffic.

A number of incendiaries are setting fires to hotels in Chicago and New York.

Nantucket Island was ice-bound and cut off from meat supplies for ten days.

On February 18 it was reported that all Europe was in the grip of a blizzard.

Major Van Wyck of New York has disapproved of the New York police bill.

A colony of sixteen Mormons with fifty-eight wives were found in Paris recently.

Two engines crashed together near San Bernardino last week. Two lives were lost.

Wu Ting Fang spoke at Cleveland, O., February 19 on Washington and Confucius.

A company has been incorporated in Utah to construct the Salt Lake rail-way.

The President has decided to call an extra session of Congress at an early date.

It has been decided to open the gates of the Pan-American Exposition on Sunday.

The co-eds of Berkeley are to give a play for the benefit of their athletic clubs.

The colonist rate has brought a continuous stream of people into San Francisco.

A committee from the Chicago Commercial Club are to tour the Western States.

A New Orleans negro who murdered an entire family, was lynched February 15.

A cable stated that an American consul, Alex. Wood, in Germany, has gone insane.

The German consul denies the story of his having quarreled with Sir Alfred Milner.

Ninety-one thousand dollars was paid for a piece of property in San Mateo county.

Senator Hanna entertained President and Mrs. McKinley at dinner February 18.

Mrs. Nancy Bray of Los Angeles recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

The inheritance tax leaves the Huntington estate to San Jose worth about \$30,000,000.

The deposits of the Associated New York banks, February 14, exceeded \$100,000,000.

There was a great rush of business during the last week before Congress adjourned.

Eight Boxers were decapitated at Shanghai after trial by Viceroy Chang Chi Tung.

The new Italian Ministry will continue negotiations to secure the extradition of anarchists.

American Labor Union literature, printed in Spanish, is being distributed in Porto Rico.

Several new warships are to be launched soon for the service of the British navy.

An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn down a new block in Whittier, Cal.

Little James Monahan of Watertown, Mass., sought warmth in a water barrel and froze to death.

The Maya Indians were defeated in another engagement by the Federal troops February 17.

The California Distillery Company is to undergo an investigation at the hands of the Government.

At last reports the Empress Dowager was weakening to the demands of the note of the Powers.

A recent wholesale arrest of the violators of the Sunday closing law, was made in Los Angeles.

C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, is the man who effected the recent big steel deal.

A 12-inch gun on the battleship *Kearsarge* exploded while being used at target practice on Key West.

Captain Cyril King, assistant United States quartermaster, has been discharged from the Army.

After losing some money at cards a Seattle man cut the throat of the man who won, with a pocketknife.

It is said that General Kitchener's forces are close on the trail of the retreating Boers under De Wet.

W. L. Gill, formerly one of the foremost lawyers of California, died recently in Andrew's Insane Asylum.

President Gompers reports a demand by colleges and universities for lectures by representative trade-unionists.

The Weather Bureau service bill has passed and the cable will be laid to Tasmania Island from San Francisco.

A statue of Robert Louis Stevenson is among the American works of art selected for the Buffalo Exposition.

A genuine Raphael painting, for which William K. Vanderbilt offered \$300,000, is to be sold at auction in Berlin.

A new church society has been formed in Chicago for silent devotional worship, to be open all day and through the evening with no other sound than the low tones of the organ to break the silence.

The post canteen has been closed at Leavenworth, Kas.

William Troop, an aged pioneer of Woodland, is dead.

It is said that this Alaskan winter is the severest in years.

Bernhardt and Coquelin are still playing in San Francisco.

It is said that the German trade is still on the down grade.

Edward Baird Mastick, a prominent attorney of Oakland, is dead.

The Pennsylvania silk mills are at a standstill because of a strike.

W. P. Sullivan, chief of San Francisco police, is ill with diphtheria.

There is a heavy honey harvest in San Diego county, Cal., this year.

An electric car line of 120 miles is in successful operation at Vallejo.

The teamsters of San Francisco were on the verge of a strike at last report.

The electric car system between Berkeley and Kern City, Cal., is now running.

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SHIPMENT INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, February 26.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Green, from
Honolulu.
L. L. S. Maru, Green, from Anahola.
S. L. S. Maru, Green, from Lihue.
Wednesday, February 27.
Geo. stmr. Eva, Peterson, 14 days from
San Francisco, for Yokohama; but is
here with coal.
L. L. S. Maru, Green, from
Kauai port.
Schr. Maru, and Ella, from Kauai.
Schr. Maru, Adele, from Kauai.
Thursday, February 28.
Nor. dk. Fantasi, Anderson, 19 days
from Newcastle with coal.
Am. schr. Olga, Johnson, from New-
castle with coal.
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, 65 days
from Newcastle with coal.
T. K. K. America Maru, Going, from
the Orient with 883 tons merchandise.
L. L. S. Maru, Iwai, Gregory, from Kauai.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, from
Kauai port.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 26.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Green, for the
Orient.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San
Francisco with sugar.

W. stmr. Kuan, Freeman, for Hilo
and way ports.
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahu-
hui and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.
L. L. S. Maru, Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Oahu
ports.

H. N. Maru, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for
Hawaii.
Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau port.

Wednesday, February 27.
L. L. S. Maru, Noeau, Wyman, for Ana-
hola.

Wednesday, February 27.
Kim. M. Benches, Bowes, for San Fran-
cisco with sugar.

"U. S. tug" Atua, Hilbau, for Koloa, to
assist stranded gas. schr. Surprise.

Thursday, February 28.
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, for Ma-
ui.
Geo. stmr. Eva, Peterson, for Yokoh-
ama.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San
Francisco.

L. L. S. Maru, Noeau, Wyman, for Anahola.

Schr. Millis Morris, for Koolau port.
H. N. Maru, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for
Lahaina and Kona ports.

Am. dk. Ceylon, Weller, for San Fran-
cisco, with sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per steamer
Kipan, February 26—Lloyd and wife, E.
H. Lyman, H. J. Lyman, Mrs. Handy
and son, W. A. Cowley T. Covill, L. E.
William, W. M. Tobin, Mrs. Arnold
Miss Handy, A. E. Kaiser, George War-
field, R. Miller, E. W. McCormed, M.
Fitzney, W. M. Johnson, J. G. Allen
and wife, C. M. Catton, C. H. Pulos, H.
Hou, J. Erickson, G. L. Edwards, Miss
H. DeWees, E. R. Miller, E. C. Ster-
ring, W. Y. Brigham, J. W. Anderson
G. W. Barnes, G. L. Rushine, George
Hind, C. S. Holloway, S. E. Lucas, W.
H. Hampton and wife, A. Hener, Miss
G. Neumann, L. C. Miller, G. E. R.
Cutter.

For Molokai, per W. steamer Lehua,
February 26—T. E. Hobie, Chang Fang.

For Kauai port, per W. steamer Claudine,
February 26—A. Black, J. B. Cummins,
Moe B. Keleau, M. E. Alexander,
Mrs. Kauai and child, Philip Pali, Thea
Richards, R. C. Sealie, A. J. Rodriguez,
Robert Hart, I. Borba, Mrs. R. P. Rose,
Rev. E. W. Thwing, Dr. J. R. Shaw,
Farrant, E. P. Mable, Mrs. G. M. Cook,
W. O. Sherman, C. E. Haynes, Miss N.
Smith, W. E. Kinner, John A. W. Ka-
lau, A. N. Kepokai.

TO SAIL TODAY.

T. K. K. America Maru, Going, for San
Francisco at 7 a. m.

L. L. S. Maru, Mauna Loa, Simerson, for
Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai,
at 9 a. m.

DUE TOMORROW.

O. S. S. Mariposa, from San Francisco
to February 28.

NEXT MAIL FOR FRISCO.

Wednesday, March 6, per O. S. S. Mar-
iposa.

NEXT MAIL FROM FRISCO.

Tomorrow, per O. S. S. Mariposa.

NEXT MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, March 12, per O. S. S. Birra.

NEXT MAIL FROM AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, March 12, per O. S. S. Sonoma.

NEXT MAIL FROM ORIENT.

Friday, March 8, per P. M. S. S. City of
Peking.

NEXT MAIL FOR ORIENT.

Wednesday, March 6, per P. M. S. S.
Rio de Janeiro.

Notice to Shipmasters.

8 Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hy-
drographic Office by recording the
meteorological observations suggested by
the office, can have forwarded to them at
any desired port and free of expense the
monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific
Ocean, and the latest information regard-
ing the danger to navigation in the wa-
ters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the
S. S. Dangers discovered, or any other
information which can be utilized for cor-
recting charts or sailing directions, or in
publication of the pilot charts of the
North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

Launch in Trouble.

During the absence of the "United
States tug Eleu," Young's gasoline
launch is supposed to have taken charge of
the work of towing the garbage scow
out to sea. This work the launch com-
menced yesterday. The launch did not
accomplish very much, however, for it
met with an accident before it had
progressed very far with the work.

One of the Young brothers was in
charge of the launch at the time of
the accident. In some mysterious man-
ner the launch got tangled up with
the scow at the old Fishmarket wharf
and bumped into the mudbank on the
Hilo side of the wharf. When she be-
gan to bump a little bit, everything
began to go wrong with the boat. She
broke her wheel and bent her screw,
and smashed her steering gear beyond
all usefulness. Considerable repairs
will be necessary before the launch
can resume the work of the Eleu.

The Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa
will sail at 10 o'clock this morning for
Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai.

ORIENTAL PRICE-JOT
NEWS.Tragic Suicide of
Distinguished
Official.CURIOUS THIEVING
AT NAGASAKISkating at Kobe--Earthquake
Shakes the Town--Notes
of Japan.

OKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—Sir E. S. Symes, K.C.L.E., has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased official was for many years the first Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma. He was probably the one permanent element of the Government of Burma in the secretariat in Rangoon. He came to Burma originally, either at the very time of 1844, or the opening of 1845, and was from the first employed at headquarters under Sir Ashley Eden, instead of young district work. It was only when his seniority required the change, that he was transferred to the successive Governmentships of the central and eastern and southern divisions of upper Burma, subsequent to the annexation of that country after the war of 1865.

Sir Edward was the chief adviser, in
the time of Sir Charles Bernhard, Sir Charles Clochwart, Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Frederick Fryer, and his name was a household word in the service.

Everybody spoke by Symes, as the finest

example of administrative capacity
amongst the civil service in the province.

He was born in London on August 16,

1832, the third son of Dr. E. S. Symes. He was educated at University College, London, and passed for the Indian civil service in connection with the annexation of upper Burma.

Personally, the late Sir Edward Symes
was the most likeable of men, though
his extreme, silent, impulsive and al-
most melancholy personality did not lend
itself to any general intimacy with him.

In his health, owing to long service in the

try climate of Burma, became latterly
precarious. It must be well over two

years ago since Sir Edward went home

on long leave, and he had at least two

extensions of that period, owing to con-
tinued ill health. He could, in fact, have

been only two or three days in Rangoon

after coming down by the mail
steamer from Calcutta, when his trag-
ical end came.

He committed suicide while driving

down to his office in the afternoon. The

shot penetrated the palate and lodged in

the brain. He lingered on in an uncon-
scious state for two days.

SKATING AT KOBE.

Kobe has some skating. According to the Chronicle the ice on the ponds at Rokkosan is about three inches thick and bears well. A party of about twenty skaters have rented the ponds adjoining what are known as "Margarite Sande" and have put up a shelter close by for their skates, etc. We believe the sub-
scribers, being of a generous disposition, have no objection to other skating enthusiasts using the ponds they have secured, and it is therefore possible for any one who can spare the time just now to enjoy a few hours' capital skating, especially if they can arrange to pass the night in one of the bungalows on the hill. It may be added that while the main pond is deep, the other two ponds are shallow.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S GOOD WORK.

By order of the governor of Shantung a large poster has been put up at Chefoo, the contents of which are as follows:

1. Pastors and priests are invited to return to their various stations.

2. Magistrates are ordered to receive them and escort them from district to district.

3. Should there in future be outbreaks against Christians similar to those of the past few months, the magistrates over the districts which are disturbed are to be cashiered.

4. The magistrate who keeps his dis-
trict peaceful for one year is to get a

good mark; if he keeps it peaceful for
three years, he is to be recommended for promotion.

5. The gentry of the districts which

remain peaceful for one year are to get a

good mark; if peaceful for three years, they are to get a button.

6. Goods looted must be restored; if
not restored within a certain period the
holders of them are to be treated as having received stolen property.

7. Goods that cannot be restored
must be paid for in money.

The Shantung missionaries are, sub-
ject to ambassadorial advice, planning to

return to their stations after the
Chinese New Year.

SERIOUS FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

At 3:15 a. m. on the 5th an outbreak
of fire was reported at Nos. 33 and 44
Fohken Road, Shanghai. A northwest
wind prevailing at the time drove the
flames toward the back of the houses,
setting fire to a number of good class
shops situated there, destroying a pawnshop,
an opium shop, two large bathhouses, several other houses, and
partially destroying a large pawnshop
as far as the back of the Canton
Road Theater. The fire originated in
No. 43 Fohken Road, in the cookhouse,
it is supposed, through the over-heating
of a stove, which set fire to some
adjoining woodwork. The cook of this
house is feared to have perished under
the roof as it fell in. Just before this
occurred he was heard calling for help,
and soon after he gave a despairing
cry as the roof collapsed. His body has
not yet been found; if he succeeded in
escaping it must have been almost in-
ferious. The loss is estimated at
\$10,000.

Two wireless telegraph instruments
are to be the most powerful ever made,
and are to be shipped from New York to
Japan. They were made especially for
Japan and will be installed on two of
the fastest Japanese cruisers. It is ex-
pected that they will be able to trans-
mit messages at least 125 miles.

Count von Waldemar has promised to
see Shih Kai that he will not send troops

to the Shantung.

Single foreign soldiers are still being

mysteriously picked off at Tien-Tsin.

The whole of the wall of Tien-Tsin

city is now being leveled.

PRICE-JOT
OF LIFE.

OKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—It is reported

that there is just enough grain and edibles in

that city to provide food for the in-
habitants with nine walls, people in

the country have been compelled to buy

human flesh in the villages and ham-
lets at the rate of \$8 each per catty;

while the very inferior rice still stored

up in the country, three-fourths of

which has already been consumed, can

not be bought at less than \$15. 35 per

catty of 140 catties.

RATE OF CAPTAIN WATTS JONES.

A northern correspondent writes to the

Hongkong Press: "It is reported

from fairly reliable sources that doc-
ments have been found in Peking

showing that the assailants of the Lega-
tions during the recent siege had

instructions not to kill the inmates, but

to take as many as possible alive,

as all prisoners were to be taken to

the Temple of Heaven and there put

through the process of being boiled.

"It is also said that Liu Kung-yi,

viceroy of Nanking, had repeated in-
structions to attack and massacre the

residents of Shanghai, and that had

Tien-tsin fallen and with it Peking,

there is some reason to believe that

these instructions would have been

carried out—that is, as far as it lay in

the power of the Chinese.

"It is also said that Liu Kung-yi,